

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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TO THE MINISTERS.

*On the combinations amongst the
Working Classes :*

AND ON THE

*Scotch project for confiscating the
land of England.*

Kensington, 29d August, 1826.

GENTLEMEN,

I WILL not call you "pretty gentlemen" now. I will talk soberly to you, if I can. Three of you, the head Treasury-Minister, the head Trade-Minister, and the head Foreign-Affair-Minister, are about my own age, began the meddling with politics about the same time that I did, and we have all kept steadily on ever since ; I having very soon declared against the Scotch system of paper-money,

and you having continued to eulogise it; I having been most eager in pursuit of fame, and you having been equally eager in pursuit of titles, power, and emolument derivable from the public purse. We have both, *thus far*, attained our object; but, while nothing can take from me my highly valued possession, you may yet be stripped of all that you have gained; or, at the least, it is possible, and, as I think, very probable, that the calamities which your system will bring upon the country, may be attended with effects, such as to make you lament, that you did not, when you started, pursue the course that I have pursued.

Thoughtless people see paradise in a coach and four, services of plate, laced footmen, ragoos, champagne, and pine apples. I

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



CANNING would assure these people, that all these put together are not worth one night of sleep (free from the gout), that the labourer enjoys three hundred and sixty five nights in the year. Doubtless the *statesman* has pleasures of a high order, when he sees public happiness and national greatness the fruit of his measures. The farmer, when he surveys abundant crops, fine cattle, and neatness and plenty in his house and homestead, and, in great part, justly ascribes these to his skill, foresight, care, and vigilance, feels, and must feel, great delight, though of a character inferior to that which the skilful, foreseeing, careful and vigilant statesman must feel, when he surveys a nation made happy and great by his measures. But, as the farmer, when he cannot avert his eyes from the weeds that choke his corn, and from his bareboned and mangy flocks and herds, and cannot get out of his mind the debts that daily menace him, is a very miserable being himself, though

his labourers appear still more miserable; so the statesman, that hears of discontent, of ruin, of misery, throughout the country; who has dipped the State in debts which it never can pay, and, indeed, never diminish; who sees embarrassments arise continually before him; who resorts to all sorts of expedients and tricks in order to put off the day of reckoning; who is daily bartering some permanent advantage for present relief; such a statesman, though, like a conscious insolvent, he shows a gay face and boasts of his "*prosperity*," must, unless he be a stark fool, or something little short of a traitor, be not a very happy being.

As I do not presume you to be either stark fools, or very nearly traitors, and, as I have, in my mind, given a pretty accurate outline of the state of your affairs, I must, of course, conclude, that you are not in an absolute political paradise. I shall, at this time, address you upon only one of the many evil effects of your

paper-system. You can disguise the *cause*; but, the *effects* will break out in spite of you. Experience has taught you, that with the aid of the London press, you can make the gross of the nation believe just what best suits you. They believed you, when, in 1811, you said, that a one pound note and a shilling were equal in value to a golden guinea; they believed you, when you afterwards said, that this had not been the case in 1811; they believed you, when, in 1816, you said, that the miseries of the people arose from a surplus of food; they believed you, when, in 1818, you said the miseries arose from a surplus of mouths; they believed you, when, in 1820, 1821, and 1822, you said, that the miseries arose from a surplus of food, though they saw the Irish "*stealing manure to eat*," to preserve them from starving; yes, they believed, that the miseries arose from a surplus of food, while they were putting their money into the begging-box, in order to relieve the "*starving*

Irish"; they believed you, when you said, that the low prices proceeded from good crops; they believe, that the high prices (now come again) proceed from bad crops, though the crops have been better now than before; they believe in the monstrous increase of the population; they believe that England was a poor, barren, peopleless spot, till the "*good old King*" (that Solomon without Solomon's vices) did, in some sort, "*create it anew*," and make it a vast deal better than God and Alfred had made it; they believed you, when you said, that it was wise to take money from English taxes, to make roads, bridges and canals, in the Highlands of Scotland, *in order to prevent the Scotch from emigrating*; they believed you, when you said it was wise to take money out of the English taxes, *to cause the English to emigrate to Africa and the Irish to Canada*, one to burning sands, and the other to frozen snows; they believed you, when you said it was wise to pay money out of

the taxes to cause emigration, at a time when they believed your assertion, that the *misery was occasioned by a surplus of food*. Any thing and every thing you, aided by the at once stupid and mercenary London press, can make the main part of the people believe. This you know as well as I do; and you laugh at my detections and exposures; and laugh you safely may, as long as *effects* are not very calamitous. But, let the people *believe* what they may, their believing will not prevent those effects; but, on the contrary, will add to the suffering occasioned by them.

Amongst these effects are the present combinations of the *working classes*. The main body of the persons, engaged in these combinations, know little about the *cause* of those *high prices* which cause them to combine. The four pound loaf is now a third dearer than it was two years ago. Meat nearly twice as dear. The chief drink has not been much raised in price; but, it has fallen

one third in quality. Raiment, fuel, rent; all one third, at the least, dearer. The working classes, in general, know nothing of the *real cause*. They combine to effect a rise of wages. The masters combine against them. One side complains of the other; but, neither knows the *cause* of the turmoil, and the turmoil goes on. The different trades combine, and call their combination a GENERAL UNION. So that here is one class of society united to oppose another class. At last, in the case of the *shipwrights*, the Government has openly taken part with the masters, and, as the newspapers tell us, issued a licence for sending a ship to be repaired at a port in the Baltic!

Is this a state of things which is a proof of that "*prosperity*," of which you boast so much? It is not to be expected, that the working classes, masters or men, should be able clearly to see the *cause* of the mischief. I will now lay before you, from the Morning Chronicle of Monday last, a "*SHIP*."

OWNER'S" view of the matter. What he says about the expense of repairing and building ships in different countries is well worthy of your attention. It ought to make you tremble. But, as you will see, he ascribes the conduct of the workmen to a cause, wholly inadequate to such an effect. We shall afterwards see, what the Editor of the Chronicle (who sees a little farther) says upon the subject; and, then, we will, if you please, look down to the bottom of it. You will certainly object to this; but, observe, face the thing you must, first or last; or, you must literally turn out, and leave it for others to do.

SHIP-OWNER'S LETTER.

SIR—The combination of seamen and ship proprietors being a prevailing topic of discussion, I shall be obliged by your inserting a few observations on the subject. The welfare of these people being, to a certain extent, identified with our national greatness, renders it a duty on every person interested in the effects of this combination, to endeavour to ascertain its cause. As relates to seamen, it is obvious, that, disguise the fact how we may, there exists a scarcity of hands in both the royal and mercantile navy; this partially arises from the low rate of seamen's

wages in Great Britain since the war, having caused desertions to foreign States; and ship-owners had not the same interest in taking apprentices; thus the stock of seamen was gradually reduced; until now the demand exceeds the supply, and wages are consequently exorbitant, but this evil will remedy itself, from ship-owners again taking their accustomed number of apprentices. But I view with other feelings the deterioration in character and conduct of British seamen, which has taken place. Since the institution of Union Societies, they no longer pride themselves in their good conduct, and have lost that *amor patriæ* which prompted to so many glorious deeds. Being habituated to change their allegiance with the different American States, they became callous to the feelings of a British seaman, and, in consequence, desertion is considered a venial crime. The bounties held forth by the American States, and the negligence of our Colonial Governments, have led to a systematic desertion from British merchant ships, which seriously cripples our trade, and unless his Majesty's Government interfere, and enact stronger laws to restrain desertion of merchant seamen, when in prosecution of a voyage, British commerce, under the competition of free trade, will be seriously injured. Some thousands of seamen, who left Great Britain this year, at 3*l.* per month, have, by desertion, obtained 8*l.* and 10*l.* per month on the home voyage. Under this system, it is impossible for the ship-owner to make any calculation of profit. These observations are intended to apply solely to merchant seamen. I now come to the Ship Carpenters, who, of all classes of artisans, have least cause of complaint—their combinations are rapidly driving ship-building from this country to North America; already Quebec in that respect exceeds any port in Great Britain, is rapidly on the increase, and will continue to flourish at the expense of our folly. Persons

of capital will emigrate sooner than *expose their property to the caprice of their workmen.* The ship carpenters labour under a mistake in the rate of wages in America. Good workmen in summer obtain 10s. per day, in winter 7s., but with every carpenter is placed six to eight labourers at three to four shillings per day; these in time are excellent workmen, and *by their union,* the labour of ship-building is probably *less expensive in America than in Great Britain.* I do hope *these infatuated men will see their error before too late,* as ship-owners must and will apply a simple remedy, that of building and repairing ships elsewhere. I have an offer now before me from Dantzic, to repair a ship, where wages for ship-carpenters is only 2s. 3d per day, and yet the Thames-men are dissatisfied with 8s. per day. Before concluding, allow me a few words on the free trade system: The official returns for 1824 shew a falling off in British tonnage, and a serious increase of foreign shipping; and well they may, when Swedes and Norwegians are actually now extensive carriers from the Mediterranean to British ports. *The old Navigation Act was founded on wisdom and justified by experience;* but if the necessity arose (which I deny) for its alteration, why not repeal the entire, and allow British capital to build and man ships where it could be done cheapest? A new ship of 300 tons may be built and equipped in the North of Europe for 2000l.; in Canada it would cost 4500l.; and in Great Britain 6000l. The difference in wages and food is equal to the above; and yet against these enormous odds, British ship-owners are expected to compete. *The thing is impossible,* where one party employing *only one-third the capital,* enjoys every advantage derived by the other employing the larger sum. There is no reciprocity in this. Fair competition we do not fear, but *let us all start fair.*

A SHIP-OWNER.

First as to wages in the *United States.* Though they are but 2s. higher, *nominally,* there than here, they are *double* of our wages in *fact.* For, there, provisions are one half cheaper, and the workman pays no tax on his drink, his soap, candles, or tobacco. Yet, ships can be built cheaper there than here, and a great deal cheaper; for there is all the excellent timber, the Lime-Oak, the Cedar, the Hickory, the Black Walnut, the Pine; and there are the pitch and the tar and iron and the hemp, and *all untaxed.*

This Ship - Owner wants "*stronger laws,*" to prevent what he calls "*desertion;*" but, which is, in fact, only going, as men have a right to do, from low wages to high wages. He wants "*strong laws,*" that he may have at 3l. a month, men who can get 8l. or 10l. a month in the employ of other people. Those laws must be "*strong*" indeed that can effect this! It is very fine; "*amor patriæ,*" is very fine to be sure, and these men called it "*amor*

patriæ," when they addressed you, and thanked you, in 1817, for proposing and getting passed the *Power-of-Imprisonment Bill*, in virtue of which you crammed so many men into prison, kept them without pen, ink, or paper, debarred them, when you chose, from the sight of their wives and children, kept them in solitary dungeons when you chose, kept them imprisoned as long as you chose, and never exhibited any charge against them, and never let them know their crime or their accusers! These merchant miscreants called it "*amor patriæ*" to thank you for doing this. Now they ascribe a want of "*amor patriæ*" to, perhaps some of these very men, because they will not work for them at 3*l.* a month, while they can get 8*l.* or 10*l.* a month, for the same work, from the American merchants; and they want "*stronger laws*," more *amor patriæ*"-laws, to enable them to compel the sailors to be their slaves!

Then, as to the *shipwrights*,

theirs is "*caprice*," according to this "*amor patriæ*" gentleman. What! is it mere *caprice*, that makes men want to have a belly-ful? When he talks of 8*s.* a day he exaggerates monstrously. It is a day from *light to dark*, in summer. It is a third more of time than a man works, as a shipwright, in America; and, the 2*s.* 3*d.* a day, in the Baltic ports, are, perhaps, equal to 9*s.* or 10*s.* here, in their power of purchasing victuals and drink; for there the wheat is about 20*s.* a quarter, and here it is nearly 80*s.* besides the almost total absence of taxes on what the workman in the Baltic ports consumes.

Very strange and unaccountable "*caprice*," to be sure! Such a "*caprice*," infers "*amor*" must have been created by "*Union Societies!*" But, then, *what* created the Union Societies? There is no effect without a cause. "*AMOR PATRIÆ*" does not seem to see this. The Union Societies grew out of the necessity which workmen felt of obtaining higher

wages; and this necessity arose from the rise in the price of provisions. "*Amor Patriæ*" seems, towards the close of his letter, to get a glimpse at this cause; for, he says, that a ship can be built for 2,000*l.* in the Baltic, and for 4,500*l.* in America, as good as in England for 6,000*l.* and that "the difference in the price of wages and food is equal to this difference in the price of the ship." Well, then, why does he complain of the conduct of the workmen? If their wages be, as compared with the Dantzicers, higher, only in proportion to the higher price of food here than at Dantzig, why does he blame the English workmen? why does he ascribe their conduct to "*caprice*," and why does his "*amor patriæ*" make him want to send his ships to be repaired in the Baltic? The truth is, he is losing; foreign shipowners are beating him; he must blame *somebody*; his baseness makes him not dare look towards you; and so he pitches on upon poor sailors and shipwrights.

Now let us see what the Editor

of the Morning Chronicle says about this matter; and particularly let us see a little about the *Scotch project for confiscating the lands of England*. The Editor, after inserting the letter of the "*Amor Patriæ*" and Power-of-Imprisonment Bill man, makes some remarks, which shows, that he sees a little deeper than "*Amor Patriæ*;" but, that he stops at a great distance from the bottom. "*Amor*" stops at the sailors and workmen's *Union Societies*; the Editor stops at the *Corn-Bill*; but this latter does not see, which he would have done, if he had taken another dive, that the *Corn-Bill* is necessary to enable you to get the taxes. Now, pray hear him; and then, hear me again.

EXTRACT FROM CHRONICLE.

"The great cause of all our perplexity in whatever regards our foreign commerce, is our high price of food. If the trade in grain were left free, the average price in this country would become lower, and the average price on the Continent higher, so that the enormous difference would soon disappear. As long, however, as the difference exists, the wages of labour must be affected by it. It is idle to blame the Shipwrights or any other class of men,

because they exert themselves to live as well as they can. If a *change do not take place in the Corn Laws of this country*, and that soon, very serious consequences must ensue. We must prepare ourselves, in that case, for the sacrifice of most of our foreign trade; for it is quite ridiculous to think that such countries as those opposite our own shores—we allude more particularly to the Netherlands and the countries on the Rhine, which have every material that we possess, will not soon get the start of us in manufactures. Already Switzerland, Saxony, and Upper Alsace are equal to us in many branches, and superior to us in others. Are we to remain stock still, like Penguins, and allow ourselves to be knocked on the head—for what else will this policy do? *Let all the industrious classes combine against their great enemy the Landholder.* The Landholders conduce nothing to the prosperity of the country,—they are of no other earthly use, than to serve, by the example of the advantages they enjoy, to incite the productive classes to exertion, in order to acquire property. Nay, one of the *most distinguished of our political Economists* (Mr. MILL), alarmed at the increase of the *share of the produce of the soil which falls to the owner*, a share which grows with the numbers of the people, *actually proposes that the present rents should be fixed, and made a perpetual rent-charge on the lands for the benefit of the owners of the soil, but that the state should be entitled to all future increase of rent, which should be applied for the benefit of the community.* We merely allude to this point, to warn our landowners against the danger of forcing the attention of the people too much to the circumstance of the whole of the productive classes of a country being sacrificed for the sake of those who are of no use, but to serve as a stimulus to the acquisition of property, by shewing how religiously it is respected."

Now, Landlords of England, please to observe, that these are the *advocates* of all the "*liberal*" measures about *free trade*. Here is a "*distinguished Political Economist*;" that is to say, a *Scotch* newspaper and review writer of the name of MILL, who, being "*alarmed*" at the *large share* that you get out of the produce of your estates, "*actually*," as his brother Scotchman says, "*proposes*" to take away your estates, put them into the hands of the "*State*" (that is, Scotch placemen and their Scotch tools,) and to apply them for the "*benefit of the community*;" that is, a community made up of all the stragglers from the other side of the Tweed! JAMES I. brought bands of greedy and insolent minions from the other side of the Tweed, and set them to plundering the English landowners, under pretence that they were non-conformists to his church; but, his was mercy to what these *feeloso-fers* would carry on. They would sweep at the whole; and so you would be most justly punished

for your baseness towards the Radicals.

But, let us now examine a little the *remedy* of the Chronicle. "*A change in the Corn-Laws.*" A change that would, of course, greatly lower the price of corn, and also of all sorts of food. This is a very simple remedy, and, to obtain it, this *fee!osofer* calls on all "the industrious classes to combine against their great enemy, "the LANDLORD." With all my heart, I wish they may obey the call! You, the Ministers, seem to wish it too. So that we shall, I hope, have some sport. It is very certain, that ships and goods cannot long be made here, to be employed, or to *send abroad*, if these prices continue, and gold continue to be paid at the Bank. This is very certain; and, it is not less certain, that this will make a monstrous outcry amongst the lords of the loom and of the anvil. But, in order to get out of the way of this danger, you must face another of still more hideous form; namely, that terrific devil, *wheat at four shillings a bushel!*

Have you, as well as free-trade *fee!osofers*, forgotten 1822, when I was on my "rural rides," and when, in spite of Lord Darnley, Lord Thanet, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, in Kent; in spite of Mr. Woodhouse and Daddy Coke, in Norfolk; in spite of all that was, at once, lofty and mean in Herefordshire and Surrey; we sent you up such thundering *petitions for an open and honest and equitable reduction of the interest of the Debt?* Oh, no! you have not forgotten that; nor have you forgotten the figure you made, when the Kentish petition came up and saluted your ears.

That was the great devil, wheat at four shillings a bushel. Pray embody your Yeomanry Cavalry again; get them ready; and, if wheat come again to 4s. a bushel, I will *march them up*, and petition you in person for "*equitable adjustment.*" In short, that man must be drunk, or mad, who does not see, that such a change in the Corn-laws as would *materially* lower the price of land produce,

would totally ruin the landlord and the farmer; and, if the change did not materially lower the price, how could it produce the effect which these Scotch *feelosofers* have in view?

It is curious enough, that these Scotch *feelosofers*, who are your teachers along with corn philosopher, TOOKE, never talked, even in 1822, about the "large share," which the *Jews and Jobbers* got out of the produce of the land. That is very curious! They did not then propose, that the "*State*" should make deductions from *their* share! Though it was *their* share that beggared the labourers, and not the share of the landlord.

Now, then, what will you do? I will tell you. You will listen to the Scotch *feelosofers*, and those whom they may be able to stir up. You will make some attempt to *open the ports for corn*. You will be told, flat and plain, that, if that be done, you shall lose the *malt tax*, the *beer tax*, and the *tax on soap, candles, hops, and leather*; and, having been told

this, you will hold your tongues, well knowing, that the malt and beer and hop tax will take away along with them the tax on *tea, coffee, sugar* (in great part,) *spirits*, and even *wine* in great part. Having been told this, you will be as silent as mice in a Cheshire cheese. You will let the *feelosofers* and the lords of the loom and of the anvil rail on. You will *speak* for them as far as you dare; but, you will have *no voting* upon the subject. The "*gentlemen opposite*" are with you, as to "*liberal*" measures; and, it will be curious to see *both beaten at one and the same time*. GAFFER GOOCH; yea, plain GAFFER, will beat you both, and knock your heads together. He will tell you, in so many words, that the *Jews and Jobbers* shall have no more of his estate; he will tell you that *feelosofers* MILL shall not place his grinding tools upon him; he will say, "*let us start fair*." It is curious enough, "*AMOR PARTIÆ*" concludes his letter with this very

phrase. He means, that he ought to be left to start fair by a repeal of the Corn-bill, and a consequent lowering of prices and of wages ; and GAFFER means to be left to start fair by the taking off the malt tax, beer tax, soap tax, candle tax, tax on hops and leather, and by the abolition of tithes. Both want to be able to start fair, but neither wishes the other to be able to start fair at his expense. You are to listen to both ; both have a right to apply to you for the means of fair starting ; you have had money enough for filling your offices ; to you the difficulty fairly belongs ; and "*much good may it do you,*" as I said to the "good old King," when he got a thousand pounds fine from me, in the year when you resolved, that a one pound note and a shilling were equal in value to a golden guinea.

I shall conclude by recommending to your attention a letter, which I subjoin, and which I have received from a "*poor Yorkshire Clothier.*" That man understands more about the matter, than you and Scotch *feelosofers* all put together. *His* is a *real* remedy for the evil of combinations and unions of workmen.

WM. COBBETT.

TO MR. COBBETT.

"SIR,—The enactment of the Small Note Bill in the Session of 1822, which, according to the confession called forth by Mr. JONES's petition, partly repealed Peel's Bill. It has had the effect of raising the price of all kinds of provisions, which rise renders it very difficult for a labouring man, in full employment, to get a sufficiency of bread for his family, on account of the depressed state of wages which followed the enactment of Peel's Bill, in the year 1819. This Small Note Bill I say, together with the subsequent repeal of the Combination Laws, has set the masters and men in our manufacturing district at open variance with one another ; for the men now openly combine or unite to compel the masters to advance their wages ; and, in case of refusal when the demand is made, a strike, as they call it, almost immediately follows. A contest of this kind is now going on at BRADFORD, in Yorkshire, among the wool-combers and stuff-weavers there, whose numbers amount to 8,000 or 10,000. The case is this : Some time in May last, the men requested the masters to advance their wages ;

they, after repeated requests, positively refused; the consequence was, the men singled out three of the firms by lot, and immediately struck against them. The masters then called a meeting at the Sun Inn, in Bradford, at which meeting they passed a resolution, that they would employ no man belonging to the Combers' and Weavers' Union. In consequence of this resolution, the men met on the following day, and struck against the whole of the masters, amounting in number to about forty.

"The contest is still going on, and, apparently, as far from a reconciliation as ever, and how it will end God knows, for the men receive support from all the different trades in every town in this neighbourhood, as well as elsewhere. The Committee-room of the men, at the Roebuck Inn, (which is just opposite the Sun Inn,) is like a banking-house, receiving and paying money daily. That this is a great evil, no man can doubt, but it is only one of the evils of that corrupt system under which we live, and which I apprehend can never be mended as long as the paper-money lasts. Therefore, I would propose to all the Union men in the nation, a different method of dealing with

this **THING**. My plan consists of three simple propositions, and which may be carried into effect without transgressing any law, divine or human, to which propositions I request you to give a more extensive circulation in your Register, if you think them worthy.

"First, then, let the funds, (I do not mean funds of figures, such as is kept at the old Mother Bank,) but funds of metamorphosed rags; let the funds of the Union people accumulate, or, by an extraordinary effort, raised to the amount of one week's wages in any given district.

"Then, secondly, let the officers be instructed to turn them into *gold sovereigns during the ensuing week*.

"Then, thirdly, let all the men within two miles of the place where the fund is kept, when they receive their wages on a Saturday, which are generally paid at from five to six o'clock in the evening, *carry them to the rag fund, and receive in exchange the gold ready for them*. This would be a strike at the root of the evil, and would quickly send this numerous, this greedy, this gormandizing litter (which now daily devours a part of every labouring man's dinner) squealing

around the old Sow Bank, and they would quickly drain her dry. Then would follow wheat at 4s. a bushel, or another Bank restriction, to the complete destruction of all confidence in this paper-money.

"Yours, respectfully,

"A CONSTANT READER,

"A POOR CLOTHIER, and a weekly rag receiver."

*Huddersfield, August 16,
(memorable day) 1825.*

ACCURSED PAPER - MONEY.

IN my Register of the 6th instant, I published some documents, showing the fatal effects of the paper-money system, in the sad distress of the two young women, who had the great good luck to fall into the hands of the *Lord Chief Justice*, and who had been reduced to beggary by their parents having "*lost their all by the breaking of a Country Bank.*" PETER MACCULLOCH, who has just been made a "*Doctor of Laws,*" had, but a week or two before, said, in his paper, called the *SCOTSMAN*, that there was greater risk from "*base coin* than

from forgery of notes, or the breaking of banks," was called upon by me to give an instance of effects so deplorable proceeding from "*base coin.*" I now call upon brazen Scotch Peter Doctor Macculloch again, to tell us, whether he can produce any effects, from "*base coin,*" to equal those mentioned in the following letter to me, from a gentleman who puts his name to it. The letter will speak for itself. That man is a monster, who can read it without execrating the memory of the *Scotch* fellow, who invented Banks in England.

"Newbury 21st. July, 1825.

"DEAR SIR, — Acting on my old principle, that we should all throw what we have to say into the lion's mouth, I send the underwritten to you as an addendum to the case of Mr. FREDERICK JONES, with the Castle Bank at Bristol.

"It has, till of late years, been held, that if I hold a note of hand of two persons, I might sue the most solvent of them, without any fear of being stopped by any thing which may have taken place at any time, between the two who had signed the joint note. You shall now hear the contrary.

"There are two poor persons in this neighbourhood, one John

Silvester, about 73, always a labourer, the other — Langton, an aged spinster, as also a spinner, for by the latter employ, in the course of forty or fifty years, being now near seventy, she by hard work and great frugality, had amassed 20*l.* which she deposited on a three per cent. note in the hands, or rather the Bank of Vincent, Baily, and Vincent, of Newbury; Silvester did the same with 60*l.* taking the same sort of note. The elder Vincent died, Baily and the younger Vincent carried on the Bank for four or five years after. When Baily died, Tanner, an opulent farmer, with Vincent, carried on the Bank, till it was robbed, and Tanner flew to London, and there was a statute of Bankrupt to be taken out against him and his partner Vincent; under which commission, two dividends were paid, one of 10*s.* the other much lower.—The holders of the notes of the old firm of Vincent, Baily, and Vincent, applied to have a dividend on their notes. They were told by the Commissioners, you cannot prove here, for the debts of Vincent and Tanner can only be proved here; but you are safe enough, for Baily's executors are solvent, and can pay in full. On application to Baily's executors, they were

answered, Vincent and Tanner had appropriated to themselves the securities and assets of the old Bank of Vincent, Baily, and Vincent, and therefore they ought to pay you. This too was said to be the decision of the Chancellor; so that it was in vain for old Silvester and poor Langton to say, we have our notes signed by Baily, and he is quite solvent: No, no, it is a new law now, for though Baily certainly was once liable to pay these notes, yet now, by occurrences in the bank, between these partners, (though you were no parties to it) you cannot sue Baily's executor; if you do, he will stop your mouth in Chancery. So that here are two poor persons, the one having 60*l.* the other 20*l.* due to them for many years past, under the obligation of *sustaining themselves by parish relief*, though having these sums due to them from Baily's executor, who has plenty of assets, which if he let Vincent and Tanner appropriate to themselves, he might have prevented, though old Silvester and poor Langton had no means of preventing.

"Yours truly,

"W. BUDD."

TO MR. COBBETT.

—
"Glasgow, Aug. 15, 1825.

"SIR,—You have not a very favourable opinion of Scotland or Scotsmen, but in the present question of the conduct of Justices of the Peace in England, it is, perhaps, worthy of attention to inquire into the conduct, power, and control, of the gentlemen in the peace of Scotland:—

"Remark, in the first place, that no clergyman is, in this country, allowed to be in the commission of the peace. If he were, and ventured to act, he would soon find himself a preacher to empty pews. We, in Scotland, cannot admit that a clergyman of our church has any concern with temporal affairs. He must pray and preach every Sunday; visit his parishioners, to remonstrate with some, and comfort the afflicted; and, lastly, deal out to the poor, assisted by his elders, the weekly funds for their support. His stipend is fixed, and we have neither tithes nor tithe-proctors.

"Our Justices of the Peace, whether acting individually or assembled in Quarter Session, are extremely cautious in exercising their authority; and where any

doubt exists, the case is sent to the public prosecutor for the county. He again advises with the crown lawyers, whether to bring the case before the Sheriff of the county, or before the high criminal court of justiciary. The sheriff holds courts at the county town, for the trial of civil or minor criminal causes, in the latter, by jury trial.

"Should a Quarter Session of Justices of the Peace trespass in their judgment the least beyond the letter of the law, the injured person, however poor and friendless he may be, can bring an action of damages against the whole Bench, nor is it in the power of our Judges of the Court of Session, to refuse a full and complete hearing of the cause. And, I may add, that this injured person is certain of obtaining ample redress. It is no matter whether the Bench of Justices acted from ignorance of the law, *hasty temper*, (*vide* a late debate,) or wilful oppression, our Judges have no leaning towards the man of the Peace. They are acutely jealous of his dealing too deeply in criminal cases; and this is so strongly felt, that it has a most salutary effect in curbing any inclination in our country Squires to lord it, by law authority, over the countryman.

We would not suffer, for a month, the petty meddling interference of Squires and Reverends of the Peace, in affairs relating to the amusements and sports of the people.

"If ever you come within a hundred miles of the Tweed, cross the border for once in your life, and describe, with your usual powers, the difference between a Quarter Session of Hampshire, and one in Scotland.

"Here, the prisoner is brought into Court without chains or handcuffs. The Justices speak mildly and feelingly to him; urge him to have a defender; and uniformly lean to a mild punishment. If he be injured by their sentence, he can, however poor, prosecute the whole Bench before the Court of Session, by a simple summons, followed by a "petition and complaint." We have a fund for a poor man's cause, "The Poors' Roll," by which the poor can obtain justice.

"Take an example from the Edinburgh Times Newspaper:—

JURY COURT, Monday, July 11.

The Court met to try an issue, in the cause in which James Renton, residing at Coldingham-law, was pursuer, and Thomas John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton, Joseph Marshall, Esq. of Edrington, and John Swinton, Esq. of Broadmeadows, were defenders.

It was admitted that the defenders

are Justices of the Peace for the county of Berwick; and that on the 7th March 1823, the pursuer was brought before them at Ayton, upon an application made by one Jane Fair, for payment of her in-lying expenses; and that the Justices gave decree against the pursuer for the sum of 10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The question for consideration was, Whether, in violation of the law, and of their duty as Justices of the Peace, the defenders did grant a warrant for immediately incarcerating the pursuer in the gaol of Greenlaw, until payment of the said sum; and whether the pursuer was incarcerated in the said gaol on the 7th March, and therein detained till the 13th April 1823, or any part of the said period, by virtue of the said warrant, to the injury and damage of the said pursuer? Damages were laid at 1000*l.* sterling, besides the penalties inflicted by the Act of Parliament for wrongous imprisonment—being 2000*l.* Scots; but before the Jury were sworn in, the case was compromised; the defenders agreeing to pay the pursuer 200*l.* in name of damages, besides costs.

"So much for the difference between our Justices of the Peace, and those of England. I could expatiate on the remarkable benefit derived from our small debt courts; that is, Courts of Justices of the Peace held in *different* districts of *each* county of Scotland, to determine questions of debts under 5*l.* The expense of the case exceeds not eighteenpence, and neither lawyer nor attorney is allowed to open his mouth, or give in a scrap of writing.

"Now the upshot of this long epistle, is my advice to the good

people of the South, which will never be followed :—

“ Firstly, Strike out of the commission of the peace all clergymen.

“ Secondly, Appoint sheriffs, bred to the law, to hold county courts for civil and minor criminal cases.

“ Thirdly, Transfer half the powers of your Justices of the Peace to the said Sheriffs, and keep the other half under a tight curb-rein.

“ Fourthly, Let no Judge be able to put aside a simple petition to his Court, of injustice done by a Justice or a Quarter Session; and make it imperative on the Judge to try the complaint by a Jury.

“ When reform comes, these points may be taken into consideration, but not till then.

“ Farewell,

“ A CONSTANT READER.”

TREE-PLANTING

AND

GARDENING.

Kensington, 23d August, 1825.

ODD sorts of subjects, some readers will say, for a “POLITICAL REGISTER.” So it appears at first sight; but, as the forests for the growth of timber make such a

figure in the *public accounts* of every year, and as they ought to make a much greater figure, tree-planting may, at any rate, without any great deal of straining, be made to belong to political affairs, if we mean by politics, as we generally do, matters managed by, or under the control of the Government. Besides, I am about to speak principally of those trees, which, being now duly informed of their value in uses of a public nature, it is the *duty* of the Government to cultivate, a duty, however, which, I venture to predict, they will take good care not to perform.

I mentioned, in my Register of the 6th instant, that I had a large quantity of *trees* this year, notwithstanding the extremely dry weather. This has brought me several applications from gentlemen who want trees; and, in order to save them and others great trouble on this score, I will, before I conclude this article, describe what I shall have in the fall and winter; so that those gentlemen, who may be disposed to have a supply, may prepare their ground in time.

There are some of the trees *fit to plant out at once*; but, in general, seedlings ought to go for the first year, and some of them for two

years, into a nursery in a kitchen garden, or ground in the state of kitchen garden ground. There they make *new roots*, and they transplant with safety and without any *check*. Besides, the planter has them *upon the spot*: they are not exposed to have their roots *dried* in the conveyance from the nursery to the place where they are to be planted out to stand. It must be an *ash* or *locust* that will not receive a pretty considerable check from being out of ground until the roots be completely dry. When, from any cause the roots *do* get dry, it is a very good way to put a little earth in a shallow tub, and some water with it, and then, before you plant the trees, dip their roots into this sort of *grout*, as we call it, some of which adheres to the roots, and is a great preservation against drought. But, even before this, the roots should, if very dry, be steeped in water for 24 hours. With these precautions, there are few trees that will not bear transplanting in dry weather, and even late in April, provided also, that the ground be *fresh dug*. The whole of the month of April, and from the 10th to the end of March, the weather was *dry*. From the 5th to the 9th inclusive, I was planting apple trees, which had been

grafted in 1824, and which had, owing to the very recent removal of the stocks, made shoots so trifling, as for them to be unfit for sale last winter. The *whole* of the roots were cut off. They absolutely had none left but the stem of the root, and the shoot above was cut down to within an inch of the graft. They looked, when put into the ground, like so many little dead sticks. And this appearance they had until late in May. Yet, notwithstanding all the dry weather that we have had, these trees have made shoots, from 2 to 4 feet long; some of them nearer *five feet*, and, very few less than 2 feet. Every root that they will have will be a *new root*; there will be no tearing of the roots when they are taken up; there will be no great roots to be cut off. If properly planted out, they will become fruit trees immediately. I planted, at the same time, some apple trees grafted in 1823, which had been cut down, and had sent out two or three shoots in 1824. These shoots were now shortened, in order to increase their number. These trees having been removed in 1824, had proper roots. They were planted out in rows on the 9th of April, when we had had 30 days of dry weather, and about 15 days of *hot* weather. It was

hot enough to make me pull off my coat while I was pruning the heads and roots of them, and the roots were covered by mats until the planters took them away. We resorted, for these, to water in no shape whatever. The way we proceeded was this: the *plat* of ground was about 100 feet long. The diggers opened a trench on one side of it, and when they had dug a spit or two wide, the planters put the line along at about half a foot from the open trench. The spade was then put along, and, after a chop, the earth drawn away from the line towards the open trench. In this opening the row of trees was planted; the earth about the roots broken very fine, and *pressed about the roots by the hand*; then some earth put up against the stem with the spade; then that earth *pressed down with the foot*. Then the digging recommenced; and thus, row after row, till the whole plat was finished; and then it was one piece of fresh dug ground, with no foot-mark upon it. These trees have made shoots (several to each tree), from three to four feet long. They are in rows of four feet apart, and they stand at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. I shall take up every other row, and take up also, about four fifths of those

in the other rows; so as to leave myself some espalier-rows at eight feet apart, which will leave room for cultivating *low* things between them. These trees, observe, had when they were planted, two, or three or four shoots each. These were shortened to about four, or five or six inches, according to the force in the stem and root. And, on many of these shortened shoots, that is to say, on the *last year's wood*, there are now *blossom-buds* and, doubtless, there will be apples from them *next summer*, unless blight take them off. I have not many of these. Perhaps about 300. The shoots, which they make this year, must be selected now, and the *weak ones cut out*. This I shall do in a few days. Then, when they are removed, and put out where they are to stand, the remaining shoots should be shortened to about 18 inches or a foot. These will *bear the year after next*. And, after this, the tree goes on, treated in the manner that I shall endeavour to describe accurately in my GARDENING BOOK, of which I shall say more by-and-by.

Another instance of planting in dry weather, and a proof of the hardiness of the LOCUST, as a *plant*. I had a few thousands of Locusts, so very small and bad as for me to refuse to sell them,

though pressed to do it several times. We, in order to comply with the wishes of gentlemen who wanted them, picked the lot over, till I positively forbade my people to send away any more. This refuse was, in April lying by the heels, and I had actually told my foreman to throw it away. At last, however, I determined to put the plants out. They were put out in a row or two, at *an inch apart*. Some of them have now shoots 4 feet long, and as thick at the bottom as my little finger. They look like a *hedge*. These were planted out on the 8th of April, that is, after 29 days of dry weather; and there were 11 days more of dry weather that followed those 29 days.

Nevertheless, I do not *advise* anybody to put off planting to so late a time. *March* will do very well; and so will any open dry weather after the middle of November, and before the middle of March. But, observe, that a great deal depends upon the *fresh digging*. Nothing makes trees strike with such certainty and rapidity as that fermentation which takes place in the earth, just after it has been *well dug* and well broken. And, mind, if the *owner be not present*, when work like this is going on, he cannot expect suc-

cess. What owner ought to be absent on such an occasion? Is it beneath the dignity of any man personally to attend, for a few days, to that which is to give timber and fruit and shade and shelter and fortune to his grandchildren? You cannot do, in most cases, any of the *work* yourself; but, if the workmen *know* that *you know* how it ought to be done, your *bare presence*, or their *knowing that you may, at any moment, drop on upon them*, is enough. Take only one tree out of their hands, and prepare it for planting. That is enough. I have always found, that one minute employed in *showing*, was worth more than whole weeks employed in *telling*. Why do young surgeons go to *see* limbs cut off? You may talk, till you have no breath left; but, *show* them; and you need say no more. Another thing, is, not to let them *have their way*, and persuade you out of your way by using the argument of their long experience. It will sometimes require, and particularly if they be *good* men, a great deal of *firmness* to make them yield to you in this respect; for, you do not like to be *peremptory* with such men; and, if you have *bad* men, you cannot turn your back for a moment. A mere wheeler of manure or tum-

bler of earth is to be got any where. But a man with an eye and a hand for pruning and sowing and planting, and for trimming beds, is quite another sort of creature, and is to be treated with much more deference. You do not like unceremoniously to make such a man depart from the practice of his whole life. But, perhaps, you must do it, or fail. The best way is, to *say little*; to give your *orders* in the same tone as to a coachman respecting the place to drive you to, without seeming to suppose it possible that any one upon earth, except yourself, had any opinion to offer on the subject. Then, it is always a good way to go and see the job *begun*; to see it *fairly started*; to see the several parts of the labour properly distributed amongst the different hands. One man, who will dig a great deal better and faster than another, will not, perhaps, prune or plant half so fast or half so well.

Besides the Apple trees above-mentioned, I have a good lot from grafts put on this last spring; and, altogether, they make about 35 sorts, seven or eight of which are *new in America*. The grafts for these came from America in February, having been cut off the trees in December. They arrived at the Dock in London on the 5th

of April. They were put up in such a way, that, if they had been unpacked at the Custom-House, they would have been of no use at all to me; for, I should not have known one sort from the other. But, the officers at the Custom-House were very civil to my agents, and only just opened the package to see what it contained. It was the 11th of April before I opened the package. On the 18th I began grafting. There was rain on the 24th of April, which came very opportunely for the grafts which were on. We kept on this work till the 5th of May; and then my grafters, I having paid them *a crown a day* each, became skittish, as horses do when they eat too many oats. There was one out of the three who kept on till the rain came and stopped him, and who was willing to finish the job; but, then, he talked of *terms*. He wanted to have my best sower *to clay after him*; and I wanted him to have nobody at all; but to *put on the clay himself*. This was a very wide outset of a negotiation. I should have broken off at once; but I wanted the job finished, the weather began (it was now 13th of May) to be dry again, the grafts must perish soon; all which he *knew* as well as I did; and he

knew too, that he was an excellent hand at his work, and that I knew that. Presuming upon all these circumstances, so favourable to a relaxation on my part, he held out. I gave way so far as to offer him one of the other men to clay after him. Thinking that I must yield, he moulded his simple overture into a *sine qua non*. He pushed me too hard; I bristled up, told him that he should not touch another graft, even if he would stoop to the dishonour (as he affected to regard it) of *claying after himself*; and, in the way of revenge for his lofty tone, I called to my little son RICHARD (who is 11 years old, and who was along with the sowers), saying, in a voice to be heard by them all: "Here, " RICHARD, come and finish this " job of grafting, and call William " (a young man from the country) " to clay after you." Exceeding proud of being thus honoured by my confidence in his ability as to this deep mystery in the Horticultural Art, Richard called his clayer, and to work they instantly went. When my man of lofty terms saw this, he began to endeavour to renew the negotiation. He, at last, even condescended to *clay after himself*, rather than that "those boys should spoil the stocks and the grafts." But, i

was now too late; and he, rubbing his forehead and laughed at by the other men, went away. This was on the 13th of May; the grafts had begun to shoot as they lay in the ground; the weather was now dry again; and yet, very few of these grafts missed; and they now make part of as fine a plat of young apple trees as ever man set his eyes on. They are as even in point of height as a field of fine wheat. The clay was taken off between the 10th and 18th of July, and the shoots tied to sticks to preserve them against violent winds. The average height of them now is about 3 feet. They were put upon small and very clear and healthy stocks; and already you can hardly distinguish the joint.

The trees, when taken up, in the fall, or winter, should be cut down to within two buds of the graft, and the roots should be pruned short at the same time. They should be planted in rows, 3 or 4 feet apart, in good ground. If intended for an Orchard, only *one* new shoot should be suffered to go up in the spring. If for espaliers, or dwarf standards, *two* shoots.

I shall have no *pears* this year. Next year I hope to have a good quantity, and of many sorts. It

takes *time* to mount a Nursery, even in the most diligent hands. The trees that I shall have for sale are as follows :

Locusts,
White Oak,
Black Oak,
Black Walnut,
Hickory,
Tulip Tree,
American White Ash,
Persimon,
Occidental Plane,
Catalpa,
Althea Frutex.

Apple Trees of about thirty sorts.

Stocks, raised from *apple seed*, brought from America.

English Ash, seedlings.

The *prices* I cannot state at present. I will do this in the Register that will be published on the *second Saturday of October* ; because, by that time, I shall not only see what I have, but also the size of the plants. The *stocks* just mentioned, are two years old, and have been removed. Most of my readers must know, that *apple seed* do not produce trees that will bear fruit of the same kind as that of the tree from which the seed comes ; but, in America, the trees raised from seed are never mere crabs, as they generally are here. I do not know, that the American

seed sown here, would be any better, in its produce, than our own seed ; but, at any rate, it is worth trying. In the first place, it produces excellent *stocks* for grafting on ; and, then, we may plant these stocks in places where the room is not very valuable, and take our chance of the result. Out of a *thousand plants*, some one *new and good apple* would very likely be got ; and the cost would be a mere trifle. The plants now exhibit great variety in their appearance. They have leaves very different, in form and size, from each other ; that is, the leaves of one plant differ very much from the leaf of another plant. Some plants have leaves as narrow and small as those of a *Crab-tree*, while others have leaves as broad and long as those of our largest apples. It is certain, therefore, that they would produce fruit of *different sorts*, at any rate ; and out of a considerable number, some very fine new sort might come ; at any rate there would be new sorts.

They would, in all probability, bear, at the fourth or fifth year after planting. But, where to put them, so as not to throw away the use of land all that time, is the main thing. Now, this would be my mode of proceeding. If I

had a quickset-hedge to plant, I would plant an apple-stock along with the quicksets at about *every ten feet*. The stocks would not hurt the hedge. They should be made to go up with a *single stem*, and to go to a head about two feet above the hedge. They would be very ornamental in this way, and, if, at last, they brought no fruit worth any thing, the heads of them might be cut off, and *grafted with good fruit*, and they would become fine apple-trees very quickly. If I were making a shrubbery, or ornamental plantation, I would plant these stocks as a *part of the trees*. In a few years I should see what sort of fruit they produced. Out of a thousand, I should have one good new sort, or two; or else my luck would be very bad; and, one good new sort of apple is worth *a thousand pounds* to any man that will avail himself of it. After all, apple-tree wood is *wood* as well as that of other trees, and it is very valuable wood too, being used by millwrights, and by others, who want hard wood. Add to this, that a *seedling* apple-tree does not grow in a squat and bushy form, as a grafted tree does; but, goes boldly up, and will attain a very considerable height in a few years. As a plantation for timber, I do

not think that seedling apples would be unprofitable; and, then, there is the fair chance of *new* and valuable fruit trees. As a *mere plantation* the thing would be even ornamental; for, the leaves are different in *hue* as well as in shape and dimensions. The seed from which these trees have been raised was imported by me from America, it was soon in May 1824, the trees were taken up, cut down, their roots pruned, and they were planted in rows in April last; so that they are in the best possible state for planting, either for stocks to graft on, or in hedges, or plantations. I shall sell them at about the same price that I sell the largest of the Forest-trees.

The English Ash are *seedlings*. They should be put in rows, 12 inches a part, and 6 inches apart in the rows. A square rod will contain about 500, rather more. Two rods will of course, contain a thousand. At two years standing, in good ground these will be worth from 40*s.* to 60*s.* I propose to sell the seedlings for 14*s.* a thousand; so that this would be pretty good rent for two square rods of ground. The planting and keeping clean cannot cost above 6*s.* at the very utmost. And besides this, the plants are *upon the spot*, when they are going into the plantation

where they are to stand. Where is there a gentleman's *kitchen-garden*, which cannot spare room for a nursery for 5, or 10,000 seedlings?

I have a work in hand, entitled the *WOODLANDS*, and another entitled the *ENGLISH GARDENER*. I wish to make them both as *perfect* as possible. I am now debating with myself, whether I shall publish them in *monthly Numbers*, beginning both with the month of *November* next. If I do this, I shall, in a week or two, announce my intention of doing it.

WM. COBBETT.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION.

I TAKE the following from what is called the "*private correspondence*" of the *Morning Herald* newspaper of this day, (17th August 1825.)

Rome, 1. August, 1825.—With regard to the late rejection in the House of Lords of the Bill for what has been strangely called Catholic Emancipation, the Court of Rome had, until the 16th of July, observed

a *prudent silence*. On that day, however, its *Journal*, which boasts "*pontifical privilege*," put forth proposals for publishing translations of COBBETT'S *LETTERS* upon the two contending religions; "in which *Letters*," saith the *Journalist*, "the writer undertakes to demonstrate, by way of argument, and by induction of facts, the dismal effects resulting to England from what is called the Reformation." The forthcoming translation is to be printed at the PROPAGANDA PRESS.

Upon this the wise Editor of the *MORNING HERALD* observes:—"All things perpended, it might he fairly presumed, that greater benefits might accrue to His Holiness's subjects from versions and applications of Mr. COBBETT'S writings on *agricultural topics*." Why, now, wise man, do you think this? You thought it worth while to republish, for the benefit of your readers, almost one *whole number* of this work of mine; and you would, doubtless, have kept on, if I had not stopped you by *legal proceedings*; and you never attempted to republish any of my *agricultural works*. Why, then, wise

man, do you think, that the Italians would find more interest in these works than in the work of which they are about to have a translation, which work treats of the fraud and the bloody violence that were employed to extirpate the religion of our forefathers? But, wise man, how do you make it out, that the publication of my work, at Rome, is a *breaking of silence*, on the part of *that court*, with regard to what was done in *our House of Lords*? How do you make that out, wise man? The truth is, the Fire-shovels and all their adherents are enraged, that the *truth* has, at last, come out; and, particularly, that I am able to prove, and shall prove most completely, that the

people of England, and England herself, have been *impoverished* and *degraded* by the thing called the "REFORMATION." I pledge myself to *prove*, beyond all contradiction, that the *people* were better fed, better clad, and were more moral and more free, before the "Reformation" than they ever have been since; and, also, that the nation had greater *wealth* and greater *power*, before than since. This is my great object; to this all my exertions, in this work, point. This is my pledge; and that pledge I will amply redeem.

N.B. The Tenth Number of the PROTESTANT REFORMATION will be published on the 1st of September.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending August 13.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	67	0	Oats	26	1
Rye	43	11	Beans ...	45	0
Barley ..	42	6	Peas	42	9

Aggregate Average of the six weeks preceding Aug. 15, by which importation is regulated.

	s.	d.
Wheat	67	9
Rye	41	9
Barley	38	9
Oats	25	3
Beans	41	10
Peas	41	6

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended August 13.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	30,825	Oats ...	18,219
Rye	193	Beans ...	3,723
Barley ..	11,722	Peas	607

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, August 13.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	4,701	for 16,067	9	0	Average, 68	4	
Barley ..	697	.... 1,398	4	6	.....	40	1
Oats ..	4,678	.. 6,911	8	2	.....	29	6
Rye	11	.... 20	1	0	.....	36	5
Beans ...	1,539	.... 3,599	2	4	.....	46	9
Peas	401	.... 946	16	1	.....	47	2

Friday, Aug. 19.—There are moderate arrivals this week of all sorts

of English Grain, and a fair quantity of Oats from Ireland. Wheat of prime quality has rather exceeded the terms of Monday last; all other sorts are unaltered. Barley remains as last reported. Beans are dull and rather lower. Pease are unaltered. Good Oats find buyers readily at Monday's terms, but other kinds meet a heavy sale.

Monday, August 22.—The arrivals of Oats last week, both English and Irish, were again considerable, but of all other descriptions of Grain the quantities were moderate. This morning there is a tolerable fair supply of Wheat, chiefly New, the quality of which is not near so good as was expected, some samples being very faint and soft. Of Barley and Pease the quantity fresh in is small; there are, however, more Beans at market than of late, and several vessels fresh up with Oats. Our Millers turned their attention chiefly to New Wheat, and they purchased the samples of White at 72s. to 82s. per qr., and Red at 60s. to 70s., which is 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower than last Monday, but Old Wheat fully maintains last quotations.

There is very little New Barley for sale, and the best samples have obtained 48s. to 52s. per quarter; old Barley has improved very little in value since this day se'nnight. Beans sell heavily, and are rather lower. Pease of both kinds fully maintain last quotations. Oats meet a tolerable free sale for good samples at last Monday's prices, but inferior sorts sell heavily. In the Flour trade there is no alteration.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	.....	60s.	—	65s
— Seconds	.....	56s.	—	60s:
— North Country	..	52s.	—	55s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Aug. 15 to Aug. 20, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,514	Tares	—
Barley ..	1,563	Linseed ..	4,340
Malt	3,117	Rapeseed .	981
Oats .....26,210		Brank ..	40
Beans ...	1,914	Mustard ..	—
Flour	8,803	Flax	—
Rye	10	Hemp ...	—
Pease	1564	Seeds ...	297

Foreign.—Wheat, 8,985; Barley, 3013; Oats, 965; Beans, 190 quarters; and Flour, 100 barrels.

Price of Hops per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, August 22.—New Hops fully maintain their prices, and are getting very scarce, very few remaining in the factors' hands, in consequence of orders for consumption from the country; more inquiry for old Hops, which are at present much below their relative value, duty 17,000*l.* to 18,000*l.*: Currency, Sussex, 14*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.*; Kent 14*l.* 14*s.* to 17*l.* 17*s.*

Maidstone, August 20.—The accounts this week are more favourable, and the Hops have certainly come out in several places much better than could have been expected; there are some few parishes round this neighbourhood, which, for the season, are likely to have a fair produce, but the improvement does not extend to the Old Grounds at all, and the opinion of the planters here, is quite against the Duty called 18,000*l.*

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 10½*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

Monday, Aug. 22.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 14,165 firkins of Butter, and 339 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 7913 casks of Butter. The Butter Market continues very dull and prices are lower. Bacon is very dull also, and prices about 2*s.* per cwt. lower.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 22.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	0	to	4 10
Mutton ...	4	4	—	5 0
Veal	5	0	—	6 0
Pork	5	0	—	6 0
Lamb	5	0	—	5 6

Beasts ... 2,744 | Sheep ... 22,330

Calves ... 224 | Pigs ... 110.

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 8
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	3	4	—	5 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 8
Veal	4	0	—	5 6
Pork	4	4	—	6 0
Lamb	4	0	—	5 4

COAL MARKET, August 19.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

31½ Newcastle... 24½ 33*s.* 0*d.* to 38*s.* 0*d.*
18 Sunderland., 18 34*s.* 6*d.*—41*s.* 6*d.*

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Cwt.

Ware	3	6	to	6	0
Middlings.....	2	6	—	2	9
Chats	2	6	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

BOROUGH.—per Cwt.

Ware	4	0	to	5	6
Middlings.....	2	6	—	3	6
Chats	2	0	—	2	6
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	60s.	to	100s.
Straw...	36s.	to	45s.
Clover..	80s.	to	120s.
St. James's.—Hay....	75s.	to	105s.
Straw ..	42s.	to	48s.
Clover..	90s.	to	132s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	70s.	to	103s.
Straw...	42s.	to	48s.
Clover..	90s.	to	140s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	60	74	0	38	40	0	25	30	0	48	50	0	52	0	0
Banbury	66	72	0	48	54	0	30	35	0	48	54	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	68	79	0	39	48	0	24	32	0	55	60	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	64	66	0	36	0	0	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	60	80	0	36	40	0	26	31	0	36	48	0	40	54	0
Derby	73	78	0	0	0	0	28	33	0	50	56	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	56	78	0	42	0	0	25	34	0	52	58	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	56	72	0	32	40	0	25	30	0	48	52	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	72	79	0	40	44	0	23	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye	64	72	0	34	44	0	26	32	0	36	44	0	36	40	0
Guildford.....	56	86	0	38	44	0	25	34	0	42	49	0	46	50	0
Henley	73	82	0	44	0	0	26	32	0	48	54	0	42	52	0
Horncastle.....	64	70	0	0	0	0	21	26	0	44	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	68	78	0	40	46	0	28	35	0	48	60	0	0	0	0
Lewes	61	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury	55	77	0	40	46	0	24	34	0	56	60	0	50	54	0
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton....	69	74	0	44	47	0	23	30	0	47	49	0	43	45	0
Nottingham	69	0	0	44	0	0	28	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	59	85	0	0	0	0	28	36	0	52	56	0	53	56	0
Stamford.....	68	75	0	46	50	0	22	31	0	48	52	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	64	74	0	36	44	0	26	30	0	36	44	0	36	42	0
Swansea	20	0	0	41	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	71	0	0	40	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	70	90	0	38	42	0	27	32	0	44	52	0	48	52	0
Warminster.....	55	71	0	34	48	0	27	32	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	67	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	32	38	0	28	32	0	18	22	0	20	23	0	19	22	0
Haddington*	32	38	6	27	33	0	17	22	0	18	22	0	17	21	6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—Throughout the past week the Corn trade, generally, was but inactive, and prices were much the same as on Tuesday last. Prime picked samples of English Wheat brought 11s. 6d. per 70 lbs., and good old Dantzic, lately out of bond, was sold at 10s. The market of this day, although well attended, was not productive of business equal to expectation; the superior qualities of Wheat, however, retained the previous advance of the week. Oats declined 1d. per bushel.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 9th to the 15th August, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 5,584; Barley, 723; Oats, 1,649; Malt, 697; and Beans, 66 quarters. Flour, 80 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 477 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour (Canada) 110 barrels.

Norwich, Aug. 20.—There were not many samples of Wheat to-day, and the appearance of the weather being fine, it did not command so much money as it did last week; Red finds purchasers at 58s. to 71s., White, 73s.; Barley, old 40s, new 42s.; Oats, 26s. to 32s.; Beans, 34s. to 41s.; Pease, 34s. to 42s. per qr.; and Flour 50s. to 54s. per sack.

Bristol, Aug. 20.—The supplies of Corn, &c. here are very moderate. A few samples of New Wheat, Barley, and Oats have been sold this week. The general prices of Old and New Corn at present are as follow:—Wheat, from 6s. to 9s. 3d.; Barley, 3s. 3d. to 5s. 10½.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 7s.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 6s. to 9s. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 55s. per bag.

Birmingham, Aug. 18.—We are shortly supplied with Wheat, and the price of it continues to advance both here and at all the neighbouring markets; what new has been offered is of good quality and finds instant buyers: Flour also is dearer, say 2s. per sack; Malt is lower this week in consequence of a large supply from Lincolnshire; old Malting Barley is scarce, and worth more money, of new we have none at market, excepting some Irish, which sells readily at 5s. 6d. and 6s. per bushel: Grinding qualities and Oats are heavy at recent quotations: Beans not quite so brisk; of Pease scarcely any are shown, and they are much inquired for. Upon the whole we have had good harvest weather, and still continue to have, but notwithstanding some of the grain has been hurried together, and will come out soft and damp. The Wheat crop is considered an average one. Barley and Oats better than was expected, but still light. Beans and Tares about two-thirds, and Pease a very bad one—the quality generally as far as can at present be ascertained is good.

Ipswich, Aug. 20.—We had to-day but a small attendance at our market, as the day was particularly fine and the attention of our farmers was required in their harvest. A few samples of New Wheat were shown, but the condition was very bad.

Boston, Aug. 17.—There has been some very heavy rain since the 10th inst. which has retarded the harvest, though no material injury has been done to the crops: the supply of new Corn is therefore stopped for the present. Old grain has been sold for more money; but having now fine weather again, there are few buyers, excepting millers for Wheat, at 2s. per quarter more than last week, the supply being considerable to-day.

Wakefield, Aug. 19.—There is a good arrival of Wheat this week, but the principal part is foreign. The weather still continues unsettled, but as the crops are not supposed as yet to have suffered, there is no material effect produced; an advance of 1s. per qr. has been obtained on the choicest qualities, but no amendment can be noted in other descriptions. Oats and Shelling are without any alteration in value. Beans fully support the price of this day se'nnight. Malt 1s. per load dearer. The crushers do not seem anxious buyers of Rapeseed at the prices demanded.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 20.—We were not supplied with any Cattle fit to kill to this day's market, but Store Cattle were in great abundance; what few Scots were disposed of, prices were from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. when fat; Short Horns sold at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per stone; Homebreds, of all sorts, are cheaper, as but very few graziers can find feed to support them. Sheep, of all sorts, are a very dull sale; Hoggets 24s. to 32s.; fat ones, 50s. Lambs, 16s. to 25s. Pigs still continue very dear. Meat: Beef, 6½d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton 6d. to 7½d.; Lamb, 9d., Pork, 6d. to 8d.; and Hampshire Black Bacon, 8d. per lb.

Horncastle, Aug. 20.—Beef, 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 7d.; Lamb, 8d. to 9d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

Bristol, Aug. 13.—Beef, from 6d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 6½d. to 7d.; and Pork, 5d. to 6d. per lb. sinking offal.

At *Morpeth Market*, on Wednesday, there was a short supply of Cattle: there being little demand, prices were much the same as last week. There was a full market of Sheep, and but few good Lambs; the latter sold readily at last week's prices.—Beef, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; Mutton, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; and Lamb, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 13, 1825.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	67	11	37	9	28	2
Essex.....	67	8	35	5	27	3
Kent.....	64	4	37	3	28	9
Sussex.....	66	9	0	0	26	0
Suffolk.....	66	0	37	10	27	8
Cambridgeshire.....	67	4	32	0	19	10
Norfolk.....	66	3	34	3	26	3
Lincolnshire.....	66	5	42	1	23	0
Yorkshire.....	64	9	46	2	23	5
Durham.....	68	0	41	6	31	3
Northumberland.....	63	5	43	9	26	6
Cumberland.....	67	0	36	10	25	1
Westmoreland.....	72	7	37	0	25	1
Lancashire.....	68	6	0	0	24	2
Cheshire.....	69	0	0	0	24	7
Gloucestershire.....	70	11	42	8	29	10
Somersetshire.....	67	2	36	8	24	6
Monmouthshire.....	74	1	0	0	26	0
Devonshire.....	69	0	40	1	28	6
Cornwall.....	69	3	38	10	28	4
Dorsetshire.....	64	10	35	8	28	1
Hampshire.....	64	0	37	0	0	0
North Wales.....	70	9	43	7	22	10
South Wales.....	64	4	39	1	19	6

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

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